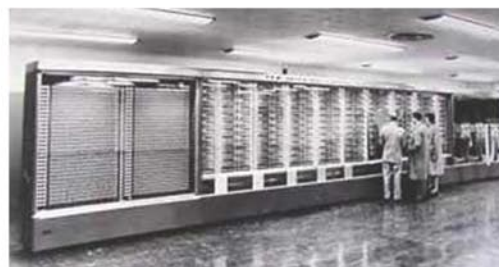




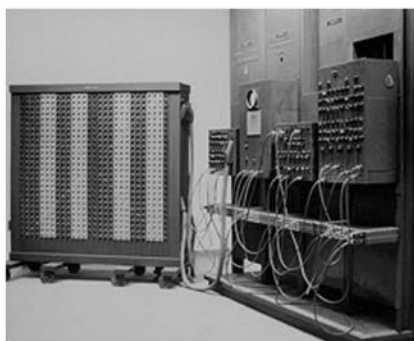
1936 Z-1: In addition to a 64-word memory (where each word contained 22 bits), this machine was the first freely programmable, binary based machine in the world.



1942 ABC: The ABC was the first of several proposals to use electronics for calculation or logic.



1944 Harvard Mark 1: It was slow, but it was fully automatic and could complete long computations without human intervention.



1946 ENIAC 1: Designed for the specific purpose of computing values for artillery range tables, it lacked some features that would have made it a more generally useful machine.



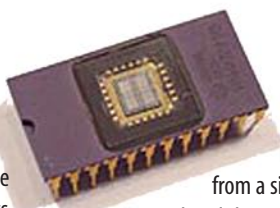
1948 "Baby": The world's first stored-program electronic digital computer. It was called the "Small Scale Experimental Machine," but nicknamed "baby."



1951 UNIVAC: This system was used to predict the 1952 election, although the results were not reported by Walter Cronkite because they were believed not to be accurate. The UNIVAC had predicted a landslide win for Dwight D. Eisenhower.

1958 The chip:

Two people invented near identical Integrated Circuit Chips this year. In designing a complex electronic machine like a computer, it was always necessary to increase the number of components involved to make technical advances. The

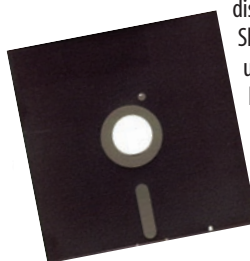


monolithic (formed from a single crystal) integrated circuit placed the previously separated transistors, resistors, capacitors and all the connecting wiring onto a single crystal (or 'chip') made of semiconductor material.

A QUICK LOOK AT COMPUTER HISTORY

1967

The Floppy Disk: The floppy disk drive was invented at IBM by Alan Shugart in 1967. The first floppy drives used an 8-inch disk (later called a "diskette" as it got smaller), which evolved into the 5.25-inch disk that was used on the first IBM Personal Computer in August 1981. The 5.25-inch disk held 360 kilobytes compared to the 1.44 megabyte capacity of today's 3.5-inch diskette.



1975 IBM 5100: The 5100 was IBM's first portable computer and considered an entry level system, but its \$10,000 price tag put it beyond the range of most hobbyists. It came with 16KB of RAM, tape storage and a built-in 5-inch screen.

1983 Apple's Lisa

computer: The first user interfaces to computers were not graphical or visually oriented; they were all text and keyboard commands. Xerox developed Graphical User Interface back in the 1970s, but it wasn't until "Lisa" where you saw drop down menus, could copy and paste, and use a mouse.

